

Document made available under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)

International application number: PCT/GB05/000358

International filing date: 02 February 2005 (02.02.2005)

Document type: Certified copy of priority document

Document details: Country/Office: GB
Number: 0402191.1
Filing date: 02 February 2004 (02.02.2004)

Date of receipt at the International Bureau: 01 April 2005 (01.04.2005)

Remark: Priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b)



World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) - Geneva, Switzerland
Organisation Mondiale de la Propriété Intellectuelle (OMPI) - Genève, Suisse



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

The Patent Office
Concept House
Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

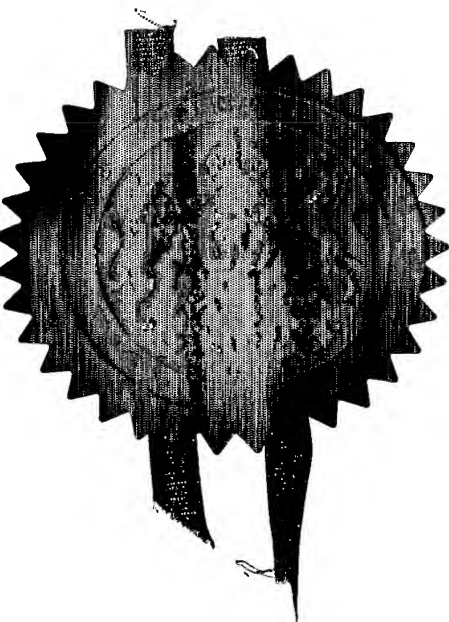
In accordance with the rules, the words "public limited company" may be replaced by p.l.c., plc, P.L.C. or PLC.

Re-registration under the Companies Act does not constitute a new legal entity but merely subjects the company to certain additional company law rules.

Signed

Dated

7 March 2005





Patents Form 1/77

Patents Act 1977
(Rule 15)

Request for grant of a patent

THE PATENT OFFICE
SN
02 FEB 2004
RECEIVED BY FAX



THE PATENT OFFICE
ND
09 MAR 2005
LONDON

1/77

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
South Wales
NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

2040-P160-GB

2. Patent application number
(The Patent Office will fill this part in)

0402191.1

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of
each applicant (underline all surnames)

ELEKSEN LIMITED
Charter Court
Midland Road
Hemel Hempstead
Hertfordshire HP2 6GE
United Kingdom

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

8288920001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the
country/state of its incorporation

United Kingdom

4. Title of the invention

LINEAR SENSOR

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

ATKINSON BURREINGTON

"Address for service" in the United
Kingdom to which all correspondence
should be sent (including the postcode)

28 President Buildings
President Way
Sheffield S4 7UR
United Kingdom

Patents ADP number

7807043001

6. Priority: Complete this section if you are
declaring priority from one or more earlier
patent applications, filed in the last 12 months.

Country

N/A

Priority application number
(if you know it)

N/A

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

N/A

7. Divisionals, etc: Complete this section only if
this application is a divisional application or
resulted from an entitlement dispute.

Number of earlier application

N/A

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

N/A

8. Is a Patents Form 7/77 (Statement of
inventorship and of right to grant of a patent)
required in support of this request?

YES

Answer YES if

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an
applicant, or
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
Otherwise answer NO

Patents Form 1/77

9. Accompanying documents: A patent application must include a description of the invention. Not counting duplicates, please enter the number of pages of each item accompanying this form:

Continuation sheets of this form

Description

06

Claim(s)

02

Abstract

00

Drawing(s)

02 only

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

N/A

Translations of priority documents

N/A

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

NONE

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

NONE

Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)

NONE

Any other documents (please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)



Date Friday, 30 January 2004

12. Name, daytime telephone number and email address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

RALPH ATKINSON CPA
0114 275 2400

Linear Sensor

Background of the Invention

1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to sensors, in particular pressure sensors.

Pressure sensors have many practical applications and may be used to detect that a person is sitting in a car seat or to detect an obstacle in the path of a mechanical moving part. For example, a motorised garage or lift door may be equipped with a pressure sensor on the leading edge. When
10 an obstacle is detected, an input signal may be provided to the motor control from the sensor, which in turn may trigger the motor control to reverse the direction of motion of the moving door to prevent damage to the door and/or the obstacle. Applications may be safety-critical.

Different types of pressure sensor are suitable for such an
15 application. These include pneumatic based sensors that utilise a tube and an air pressure sensor arranged to detect a change in the internal tube pressure. Wire based sensors utilise conductive strips located within a soft component and are arranged to detect contact between the strips. Optical based sensors utilise a hollow, flexible soft component, light transmission
20 and a receiver arranged to detect light occlusion. Field based sensors utilise an antenna to establish an electrical field along the leading edge, arranged to detect the presence of a conductive object. Another type of sensor utilises a flexible surface incorporating push-button control switches, formed from layered conductive plastic or foil. A common problem with
25 these types of sensors is that they display unsatisfactory durability. Applications for the above types of sensor are restricted by the limited ability of pneumatic, wire, optical and push-button switch based sensors to accommodate bends or curves around tight radii, and the difficulty of

operating a field based sensor in a changing environment.

According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a linear sensor comprising electrically conductive textile fibres and electrically insulating textile fibres, wherein said sensor further comprises at least two conductive elements formed from said electrically conductive fibres, and said insulating textile fibres are spaced apart to allow electrical conduction between two conductive elements under the application of pressure.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a sensor comprising a first conductive element, a second conductive element and a third conductive element, said third conductive element disposed between and electrically insulated from said first and second conductive elements, said sensor configured to allow electrical connection between said third conductive element and one of said first and second conductive elements.

Figure 1

The present invention provides a linear sensor having a construction utilising textile fibre. The sensor is suitable for use in linear position sensing applications.

Many textile structures may be used to produce a strip or braid on which to base the sensor. Such textile structures may be produced substantially in one operation, using conventional textile manufacturing techniques, such as weaving, knitting or braiding. The incorporation of elastic fibres, such as Lycra TM or Elastane TM into the textile structure assists the structure to return substantially to its original shape after the application of pressure.

Figure 1 illustrates a construction of textile structure 101. The

structure 101 comprises a first conductive element 102, which extends substantially centrally along and through the length of the structure 101. In this example, conductive element 102 is fabricated from a bundle of carbon impregnated nylon conductive textile fibres 103, such as F901, available from Shakespeare Inc. A second conductive element, 104 is braided around the central conductive element 102. The second conductive element comprises similar carbon impregnated nylon conductive textile fibres 105 and insulating fibres 106. The diameter of the insulating fibres 106 is greater than the diameter of the conductive fibres 105, such that, in the no pressure applied condition, the second conductive element 104 does not make electrical contact with the central conductive element 102. However, within the structure of the braided conductive element 104 the fibres are sufficiently spaced to allow electrical contact between the second conductive element 104 and the central conductive element 102 when pressure is applied to the textile structure 101. Using conductive fibres and insulating fibres having different diameters is only one way to achieve this functionality.

The structure 101 further comprises a flexible, insulating, soft foam sheath 107 or sleeve surrounding the second conductive element 104. The sheath 107 serves to provide protection for the structure 101 and facilitates the application of pressure to individual conductive fibres within second conductive element 104. However, sheath 107 is arranged to be stripped away from the structure 101, to allow electrical connection to be made with a conductive element of the structure 101. According to the present example, first conductive element 102 and second conductive element 104 are concentric.

Thus, the present invention provides a linear sensor having a first conductive element and a second conductive element normally spaced

apart but arranged to make contact under applied pressure. The linear sensor may take a string-life form.

In a preferred embodiment of linear sensor, at least the second conductive element is constructed such that the fibres therein extend in a direction that is not along the same axis of the length of the linear sensor. This feature facilitates local stretching, which in turn facilitates bending and flexing of the sensor without causing unwanted contacts between the inner and outer conductive elements. Local stretching is further facilitated by the inclusion of elastic fibres, for example Lycra TM fibres, which help to return the structure to its original shape following the application of pressure thereto.

Figure 2

A cross-section of a linear sensor 201 according to the present invention is shown in Figure 2. The sensor 201 comprises a first, central conductive element 202, that may comprise conductive textile fibres, surrounded by an insulating element 203, in this example polyurethane plastic. A second conductive element 204 comprising conductive fibres 205 surrounds the insulating element 203. A third conductive element 206 comprising conductive fibres 207 and insulating fibres 208 surrounds the second conductive element. The diameter of the insulating fibres 208 of third conductive element 206 is greater than that of the conductive fibres thereof. A sheath 209 surrounds the third conductive element 206. Thus, the base structure of linear sensor 201 is similar to the textile structure 101 shown in Figure 1, with the addition of a further inner conductive element.

Pressure applied to the sheath 209 causes it to deform and push conductive fibres 207 of third conductive element 206 inwards towards conductive fibres 205 of second conductive element 204, until at a

threshold pressure electrical contact is established between the conductive fibres 205, 207 of the second and third conductive elements 204, 206.

The central conductive element 202 provides a separate conductor that may be used to establish an electrical contact at each end of one of the second and third conductive elements 204, 206, to allow an electrical potential to be established across the ends of the conductive element.

Figure 3

An electrical arrangement for linear sensor 201 is illustrated in Figure 3. By use of central conductive element 202, both +V and 0V electrical connections are made at one end of the linear sensor 201. A first electrical connection is made by connecting +V to third conductive element 206. A second electrical connection is made by connecting 0V to first conductive element 202. A third connection is made to second conductive element 204, which allows a voltage measurement reading to be taken.

At the other end to the first, second and third electrical connections, a terminating piece 301 provides an electrical connection between third conductive element 206 and central conductive element 202. Thus, central conductive element 202 acts as a link to facilitate the application of an electrical potential across the linear sensor 201.

An electrical potential is applied across one of the second and third conductive elements of linear sensor 201, in this example across third conductive element 206. Under sufficient applied pressure, electrical contact is made between the second and third conductive elements, whereafter the linear sensor 201 acts substantially as a potentiometer. A "wiper" voltage reading may then be taken at the third electrical connection to second conductive element 204. Such a voltage reading provides an indication of the position of the centre of contact between the second and

third conductive elements 204, 206 along the length of the linear sensor 201.

If the central conductive element 202 is omitted from the structure of the linear sensor 201, the sensor may act as a switch, with two electrical connections, one each made to second conductive element 204 and third conductive element 206. However, the electrical connection provided by central conductive element 202 provides the described potentiometer function and enables a configuration arranged to provide an indication of the position of a mechanical interaction along the linear sensor.

A linear sensor according to the present invention may be connected to a data processing means, for example a PIC micro-controller, such as PIC16F71 incorporating an A to D converter. The data processing means may receive frequent voltage measurements taken from the linear sensor. This data may then be encoded and used to communicate with a separate device, such as a portable MP3 player or pendant mobile phone.

Figures 4 and 5

An application of a linear sensor is illustrated in Figures 4 and 5. A linear sensor is incorporated into a lanyard 401, or neck-strap, on which a portable MP3 player 402 is worn around the neck of a user 501. The lanyard 401 has characters or symbols 403 printed on the surface, representing controls. By stroking and/or pressing the characters or symbols 403, the user 501 can interact with the linear sensor. Control data, processed from positional data from the sensor is sent to the MP3 player 402 via the micro-controller mounted in interface connector 404. The neck-strap 401 may thus be used to control functions of the MP3 player 402 such as play functions and volume control.

Claims

5 1. A linear sensor comprising electrically conductive textile fibres and electrically insulating textile fibres, said sensor comprising at least two conductive elements having electrically conductive textile fibres and electrically insulating textile fibres spaced to separate said two electrically conductive elements when no pressure is applied to said sensor and to allow electrical conduction between said two conductive elements under the application of pressure.

10

 2. A sensor according to claim 1 in which a first conductive element is surrounded by a second conductive element.

15

 3. A sensor according to claim 2 in which said second conductive element is surrounded by a sheath.

 4. A sensor according to any preceding claim comprising a woven, knitted or braided textile structure.

20

 5. A sensor according to claim 5, wherein an electrical potential is established across a first conductive element and a potential is measured at a second conductive element.

25

 6. A sensor according to claim 6, wherein a data item representing a potential measurement is periodically sent to a data processing device.

 7. A sensor according to any preceding claim further comprising

8

elastic fibres and wherein at least one conductive element comprises a substantially elastic structure.

5 8. A sensor according to any preceding claim comprising a first conductive element, a second conductive element and a third conductive element, said third conductive element disposed between and electrically insulated from said first and second conductive elements, said sensor configured to allow electrical connection between said third conductive element and one of said first and second conductive elements.

10

 9. A sensor according to any preceding claim comprising a woven, knitted or braided textile structure.

15

 10. A sensor substantially as herein described with reference to and as shown in *Figures 1 to 5* of the accompanying drawings.

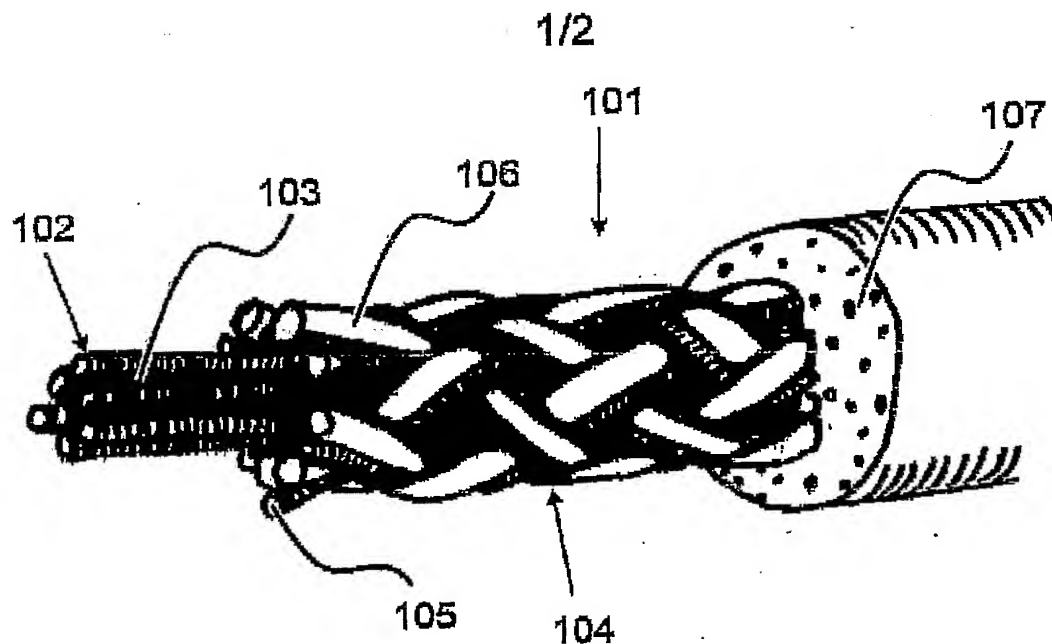


Figure 1

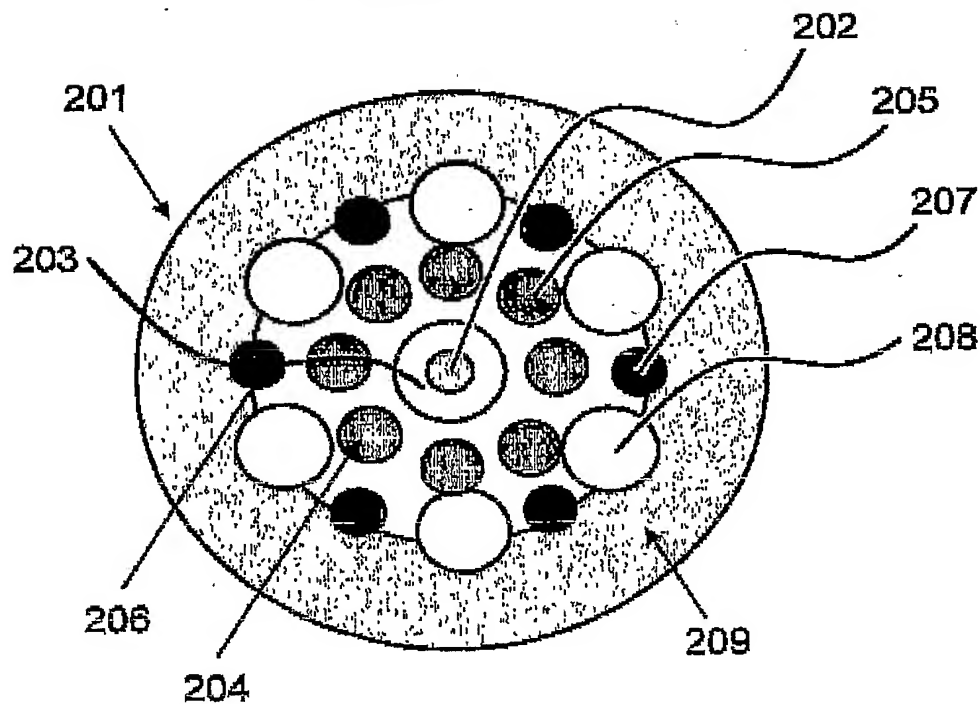
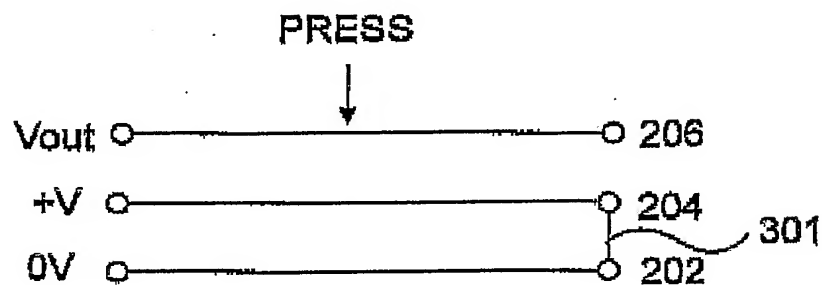
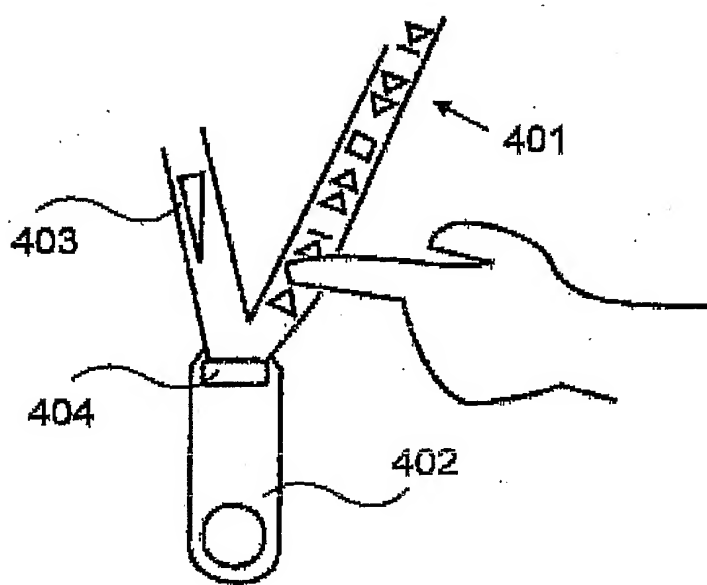
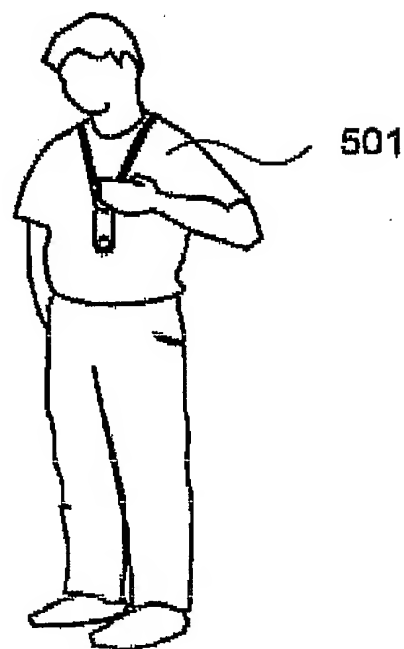


Figure 2



2/2

*Figure 3**Figure 4**Figure 5*

